

fancylogin documentation

Andreas Krennmair

a.krennmair@aon.at

1. Introduction

fancylogin is one of the most powerful login-programs available for LINUX, and UNIXes generally (currently only *BSD). fancylogin can do everything your old login program can do (shadowed passwd files, user-time-terminal/network-verification as done with HP-UX-login (/etc/usertty, /etc/securetty), adds a lot of capabilities for logging all logins and draws login-masks that are REALLY FANCY (didn't think so, eh')!

2. Obtaining fancylogin

fancylogin is available in the following formats:

- Standard gzip compressed tarballs. They can be downloaded from:
 - <http://fancylogin.sourceforge.net/> (<http://fancylogin.sourceforge.net/>)
 - <ftp://fancylogin.sourceforge.net/pub/fancylogin/>
(<ftp://fancylogin.sourceforge.net/pub/fancylogin/>)
 - <ftp://sunsite.unc.edu/pub/linux/system/admin/login/>
(<ftp://sunsite.unc.edu/pub/linux/system/admin/login/>) and every other sunsite

mirror.

- RPM packages. These packages can be obtained from:
 - <http://fancylogin.sourceforge.net/> (<http://fancylogin.sourceforge.net/>)
- Debian packages. Download them from:
 - <http://www.debian.org/Packages/unstable/admin/fancylogin.html>
(<http://www.debian.org/Packages/unstable/admin/fancylogin.html>)

3. Compiling and Installing fancylogin

- Download and decompress the fancylogin tarball.
- Enter the fancylogin-XYZ directory, where XYZ is the fancylogin version.
- Edit the files `login/config.h` and `environment.h` after your preferences (for experts only!).
- Do a 'make'.
- Do a 'make install'. This installs fancylogin into the `/sbin` directory. You should be root while doing this.
- Do a 'make sampleconf'. This copies a sample theme to the directory `/etc`.
- Edit your `/etc/inittab` file. You will find a line like `'1:2345:respawn:/sbin/mingetty tty1'` somewhere in this file. Please replace the 'mingetty' by 'mingetty.fancylogin' to make the system start fancylogin after booting. It always save to leave the standard login program on one console, if anything of the installation failed or so.
- Do a 'telinit Q', and press Ctrl-C (if you're not logged in) or Ctrl-D (if you're logged in) to start fancylogin.

4. Themes and Configuration

fancylogin provides a lot of options to set the look and feel of your personal login screen.

The login's look is controlled by one file:

- `/etc/default.flt`

4.1. default.flt

`default.flt` is a file in the fancylogin theme format. These files can be created via `fltcreate`, an interactive program to create fancylogin themes from ANSI files.

4.2. ANSI files

ANSI files are ASCII text files with ANSI escape codes inside. These files can be created and modified with ANSI editors. The preferred editor of the fancylogin crew is Tetradraw. Tetradraw can be obtained from <http://tentacle.dhs.org> (<http://tentacle.dhs.org/>).

4.3. More Configuration files

4.3.1. /etc/usertty

This is the standard `usertty` file, as used with HP-UX logins. As Peter Orbaek's port of the HP-UX login to Linux is quite popular, you will probably find manpages, sample files, etc. delivered with your Linux distribution (e.g. TurboLinux).

4.3.2. /etc/login.logging

Let's have a look at an example login.logging file:

Example 1. Example file

```
FATAL 1      FILE /var/log/login/FATAL1.log
FATAL 2      SYSLOG 1002
NONFATAL 1   FILE /var/log/login/NONFATAL1.log
NONFATAL 2   SYSLOG 1002
NONFATAL 3   SYSLOG 1003
FAILED 3     SYSLOG 2003
FAILED 5     FILE /var/log/login/FIVEWRONG.log
FAILED 10    SYSLOG 2010
GRANTED 0    FILE /var/log/login/ROOTLOGINS.log
GRANTED 501  SYSLOG 2501
GRANTED 9999 FILE /var/log/login/allgranted.log
DENIED 9999  FILE /var/log/login/alldenied.log
DENIED 9998  FILE /var/log/login/UNKNOWN.log
DENIED 0     FILE /var/log/login/ROOTDENIED.log
```

Each line in this file consists of four fields, separated by spaces or tabs. The first two fields belong to the reason for logging, and the other two fields to where the log should be logged to.

In the first line we've got

```
FATAL 1 FILE /var/log/login/FATAL1.log
```

which means an error of the type FATAL (which are fatal errors). The next field is the Argument to the type. For the type FATAL the arguments are

- 1: SYSTEM-ERROR
- 2: HARDWARE-ERROR
- 3: CONFIGURATION-ERROR

so FATAL 1 means FATAL SYSTEM-ERRORS. FATAL SYSTEM ERRORS are logged to FILE /var/log/login/FATAL1.log. This means...

Errors can also be logged with SYSLOGD. To log something using SYSLOG the third field is SYSLOG instead of FILE. The first Argument to syslog is not the filename, but the syslog-facility-id in decimal notation. For further information on syslog see syslog(2), syslog(3), syslogd(9), and syslog.conf(5).

And here is an overview of possible values for FIELD1, and possible arguments

```
FATAL      1 : FATAL SYSTEM ERROR
           2 : FATAL HARDWARE ERROR
           3 : FATAL CONFIGURATION ERROR
```

```
NONFATAL  1 : NONFATAL SYSTEM ERROR
           2 : NONFATAL HARDWARE ERROR
           3 : NONFATAL CONFIGURATION ERROR
```

```
FAILED    n : After "n" failed logins in one ses-
            sion this log is put out.
```

```
GRANTED  uid : Is put out if user with uid "uid" logs on.
            a uid of 9999 means ALL users.
```

```
DENIED   uid : Is put out if user with uid "uid" fails to log on.
            a uid of 9999 means ALL users,
            a uid of 9998 means UNKNOWN users.
```

5. fancylogin License

This program is free software, you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your opinion) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it might be useful but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.

6. FAQ

1. I've modified `/etc/inittab` to execute `/bin/fancylogin`, but fancylogin only does weird stuff.

You have to use a getty that executes `/bin/fancylogin`. See the file `INSTALL` for exact installation instructions.

2. When I log in via fancylogin with `zsh` as my login shell, it shows an error message for a short time, and then returns back to fancylogin.

In version 0.99.6 we did the assumption, that login shells are called with the parameter `"-login"`. This mistake has been fixed in 0.99.7. Please upgrade to a current version!

3. I can't login at `tty2`.

That was the 0.99.6b standard configuration. Edit `/etc/usertty` as you need it, or just delete or disable it.

7. Credits

- Richard Bergmair <richard_bergmair@gmx.at> (project leader, idea, most of the code)
- Jochen Landvoigt <jochen@gonzosworld.dyndns.org> (login verification)
- Andreas Krennmair <a.krennmair@aon.at> (signon, ANSI C conformance testing, RPM packages, bugfixes, migration from ncurses to ANSI, documentation)
- Gerfried Fuchs <alfie@debian.org> (Debian packages, lots of bugfixes, nice themes)
- Thomas Wernitz (sent in patches, beta tester)
- Laurie Li (sent in a patch, beta tester)
- Ben Winslow (beta tester)
- Cedric Hyppolite (beta tester)
- Dan Young (beta tester)
- Edge Krusha (beta tester)
- Jan M. Knaup (beta tester)
- Jimmy Richards (beta tester)
- Kobaz Mi'Daire (beta tester)
- Larry Platzek (beta tester)
- Tim Baverstock (beta tester)
- William Borelli (beta tester)

